## SENATE REORGANIZATION.

CONDITIONS THAT MAY FORCE THE REPUBLICANS, 10 ATTEMPT IT.

The Old Committees Are Continued by s Resolution Adopted at the Last Section. hat There Will So 110 Vocancies, and It Would Be Impossible to De Business for Any Length of Time with the Committees in Such a Chaotie State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-Those Republican Senators who have been interviewed on the subject of a reorganization of the Senate in December, as a rule, have argued that it would be poor politics for a plurality to attempt the con-Senator Chandler alone advocates calling on the Populists to help the Republican-sarry out a thorough reorganization; while Senator Sherman vaguely hints at a division of commit tees and offices. From the nature of this talk viewed has given any serious consideration to the actual state of affairs as it will exist on the assembling of Congress on the first Monday in December. On March 2, just as the Fifty-third Congress was about to expire. Mr. Gorman secured the passage of a resolution continuing the standing and select committees of the Senate as then constituted. with power to act, until the first Monday in De cember, 1895, or until their successors are appointed. It is possible, therefore, for the Senate to do business with committees now in existence. Buls may be introduced and referred in due order, and, theoretically, measures might be con-sidered, reported to the Senate, and acted upon without filling a single vacancy. To be sure, the result of such a plan would be to create confusion such as the Senate has probably never

There are sixty committees in the Senate, and the number of vacancies now existing 1el 10, not counting the constructive vacancies occasioned by the fact that many of the old Senators assigned to committees are simply Senators elect. Should no new assignments be made, the Committee on Finance would be equally divided between the two parties leaving it in the power of the Re-publicans to prevent any bills being reported. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom must go the Dupont case from Delaware. would stand five Democrats to three Republicans, and Mr. Dupont's own powder would never be able to blow his credentials out of the committee's pigeonhole. On the other hand the Committee on Naval Affairs would have only two Democrats to four Republicans, and the Demo-crats would also lose control over the Committees on Pensions and District of Columbia, while several other committees would be tied. Moreover, twenty-one new Senators-nearly onefourth of the Senate-would have no committee assignments whatever. While Senator Jones of Arkansas would be Chairman of Indian Affairs. Geological Survey, and Contingent Expenses, Senator Vest would be at the head of the Committees on Commerce and Public Buildings and Grounds, Senator Gorman would control the Committees on Printing and Inter-State Commerie, Senator Blackburn would be at the head of the Committees on Rules and Naval Affairs. and Senators Gordon, Call. Berry, and Vilas would each have two committees and the patronage pertaining thereto.

Clearly it would be impossible for the Senate

to continue for any length of time to do business with the committees in so chaotic a state. Nor will Senator Sherman's proposal to divide the committees help matters. The membership of the Committee on Appropriations is not affected by the changes in Senators, as they are all holdovers, but how long could that committee do business with the majority of the Senate against it? Clearly it would be folly for the Democrats to hold the Appropria-

of the Senate against it? Clearly it would be folly for the Bemourats to hold the Appropriations Committee, and so take the responsibility of appropriation bills loaded down with heavy items put on in the open Senate.

The only reason why the Democrats should desire to keep a precarious hold on the Senate, when they have only 38 votes to \$18 Republican votes, is to be found in fire patronage. Senators Cockreil, Gordon, Harria, Caffery, Voochees, Morgan, Bianchard, Jones of Arkansas, McLaurin, Ransom, Fugh, Mills, and Blackburn had their sons or other relatives bearing the same names as the Senators on the rolls as cierks of their committees, while Senator Pefer had his daughter for clerk of his committee and his son as doorkeeper. The majority of these clerks increased the family income by \$1,240, the remainder by \$1,240. In the Fifty-second Congress, Senators Gallinger and Quay were the only Republicans who had their sons on the roll, and neither one held the Chairmanship of a working committee.

Patronage aside it would seem to be good politics for the Democrats to yield to their adversaries the control of the Senate committees, and thus make the Republicans responsible for all legislation, slowers the veto of the President. Such was the way the Republicans are over-

dates for places now that there is a faint hope of reorganization.

As it now appears, therefore, the conditions will force the Republicans to reorganize the committees, if not at the beginning of the session, at least during the holiday recess and before business actually begins. The change in officers will come as soon as the votes can be had to bring it about.

## RAPID FIRE GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

The Drigge Company Nay that the Gun Selected Proved a Fallure at the Trials, Washington, Oct. 19.—The Driggs Ordnance | lem, and presented a petition in behalf of John Company have protested to Secretary Herbert | L. Waller, the former United States Consul to against the action of Capt, Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in ordering fifty rapid in France. The petition urges the President to fire guns to be built at the Washington Navy Yard. The company, in its protest, says:

It has been announced at the Navy Bureau of Ordnance that 100 rapid fire landing guns of the Fletcher pattern are to be constructed at the Washington Navy Yard, fifty now and fifty

This order is a result of the competitive trial held last November, in which three guns were entered, viz.: the Driggs-Schroeder, Hotchkies, and Fletcher. The last-named gun (the one which the Ordnance Bureau has now decided to adopt; was not only reported upon by the Board as vastly inferior to the others, but as a gun mechanism proved a complete failure. Contrary

HAVAL TACTICS.

A Movement Toward Simplifying Them WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-One valuable fruit of the summer's exercises of Admiral Bunce's squadron is now seen in the report of the Board on freet tactics. Some time ago this Board was appointed for the purpose of reporting what changes should be made in the first drill book. In addition, officers on individual vessels of the squadron were instructed, it is said, to watch carefully the various evolutions undertaken and to make any needed comments

Now this Board has reported its conclusions. and in general they are in favor of simplifying the whole system by cutting out many evolutions now performed. It favors simple rectanguiar norements, made simultaneously, with-out charges of speed or of the interval between the manusuring ships. Its conclusions are therefore for abolishing all movements that are either perilous or needless. This is an attitude that will greatly commend itself to the public in general as well, probably, as to naval circles. The temptation, perhaps, is to try to do as much as possible with ships, in the way of tactics, of what can be done with the companies of a regiment. The battalion movements not only of passing from line into column and from column into line, but of making many other changes of position and of order, are followed out with an avidity which apparently comes of the desire to show what ships can be made to

changes of position and of order, are followed out with an avidity which apparently comes of the desire to show what ships can be made to do with their modern engines. A terrible disaster like that of the Victoria gives its warning as to what is to be avoided in maneuvring ships. But when, conformably with the new spirit in military tactics, naval officers reverse the old alm, and seek to discard everything useless or merely show, and to make only those movements which can be executed without any danger of confusion, there is good promise for the future. The thorough revision of the flever drill book, which the Beard recomments, is in accord with the revision of the army tactics which was undertaken a few years ago, or at least with the revision of the new drill regulations which Gen. Ruger is now carrying on.

Thus, quite additional to the practice gain to the squalizon of evolution by its simmer's work, is this light thrown on the needs of the fleet drill book. When the vessels put off again from Newport News, perhaps going to sea for more practice, other good results may be expected to follow.

It is said that the new contracts for armor may carry a cenalty for not delivering the plaice at the stipulated time. As is well known, the failure of the armor makers in this particular has been one of the causes of the delays in completing some of the vessels of the new havy, it is true that the Government has in such cases made itheral allowances to the ship drag long behind their contract dates.

Hitherto the Government has not been hard on the armor makers, because their industry was a new one in this country and has been conducted with alterations of great importance, from time to time in the methods of manufacturing. But now it is felt that there is no further reason for delays in armor makers in industry was a new one in this country and has been conducted with alterations of great importance, from time to time in the methods of manufacturing. But now it is felt that there is no further reason for delays in ar

partenage aside it would seem to be good politics to the Democrats to yield to their adversaries the control of the Senate committees, and thus make the Republicans responsible for all legislation, siwars holding in reserve the veto of the President. Such was the way the Republicans argued when the House was overwhelmingly Hemocratic two years ago, and the Democrats in the Senate brought. Senators Stewier and Peffer to consent to reorganization by giving them chairmanships and good assignments on the majority side of the committees.

There is much take of the Republicans taking the committees and leaving the Democrats the fast that the present Secretary is negatively anneated and also in the fast that since the fast that the present Secretary is negatively anneated and also in the fast that since the fast that the present Secretary is negatively anneated and also in the fast that since the fast that since the fast that since the fast that since the farmer Secretary, alone of Secretary would be offered to him as soon as the offer could be made effective, for he is on the most friendly terms with the controling members of the Senate and during the height of the controling members of the Senate and during his incumbency the Secretary a private office was the offer could be made effective. For he is on the most friendly terms with the controling members of the Senate, and during his incumbency the Secretary a private office was the most important political gathering place shout the Capitol. There is a natural objection among the Republicans, however, to allowing Col. Bright to control patronage amonating to about 160 persons, but his reincrance is to some degree offset by the multimose of cannidates for places now that there is a faint hope of recognization.

As it now appears, therefore, the conditions will force the Republicans to reorganize the committees, if not at the beginning of the session, at least during the holiting recognition of the set of the set of the section of the section of the set of the set of

IN CONQUERED TERRITORY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM NOT FERY COR-DIALLY WELCOMED. Very Little Popular Enthusiasm Except a

Woerth and Stransburg - The Fine Statue of His Father-Important Arrest of French Spica-Americans in Berlin. BERLIS, Oct. 19,-The Emperor's tour of the Metz district could not, even by a great stretch of imagination, be characterized as an ovation. The courteous indifference of the populace compietely overshadowed the enthusiasm of the officials, and only at Woerth and Straseburg was the Kaiser's reception in any great degree cordial. At these places there was certainly some popular enthusiasm, but this feeling was noticeable nowhere else. It is also true that the crowd which assembled on the battle field of Woerth on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Emperor Frederick III. was not nearly so large as was expected. The South German railways offered special facilities to excursionists, but the people did not avail themselves of them to any great extent. Still there was present a very effective gathering of German patriots, and their ringing "hochs" may have added fervor to the Emperor's speech. The praise which is accorded to the statue however, is general and genuine. It is the work of the sculptor Baumbach of Berlin, and represents Emperor Frederick in field uniform on horseback. The statue faces the west, and the Emperor is represented as nearing the summit of some rocks, as if overlooking the battle field and giving orders. The pedestal is adorned with the arms of Alsace and Lorraine, and surmount ed by an eagle. Below the figures are two warriors clasping hands, symbolizing the union of the troops of the north and south of Germany, who at the battle of Woerth first fought together against the French. Ex-Empress Frederick expressed her full satisfaction with the work, and her opinion is shared by the Emperor and Prince. The Kalser and Prince Henry started this

morning to inspect the fort works, and returned to Strassburg for luncheon. The ex-Empress paid a visit to the imperial hunting forests, after which she left for Berlin. While the Emperor was inspecting the forts the Kaiserin visited the charities kindergarten and the teachers homes. She was lustly cheered as she drove through the streets. A notable feature of the presence of the Kaiser in Strassburg is the fact that every year sees an increase in the sponta-neous warmth of his reception. This is partly due to the growth of the German population and partly to a change in the general sentiment of the people. This afternoon the imperial party visited the cathedral, where they were received at the duor by Bishop Fritzen. Their visit to the edidee was made the occasion of a popular evation. The entire imperial party ought to reach Berlin to-morrow, as they are required to be present at the ceremony of consecrating the painted windows in the Emperor Frederick Memorial Church, which will take place on Monday. After this ceremony is over, the imperial party, escerted by a detachment of Unians, will be driven to the square near the Opera House to



# Take Advantage of It Before the Cold Weather Sets In.

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SMITH COLLEGE NEWS.

George W. Cable's Views on "the Modern Woman as a Reader of Newspapers." NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 18.-At the regular

meeting of the Current Events Club, yesterday afternoon, reports on the following subjects were read of Foreign and Demestic Politics and Sociology," " Science and Industrial Interests," Religion and Philauthrophy," "Education, Music, and Art." The mo t entertaining feature of the meeting was the informal talk on "The Modern Woman as a Reader of the Newspaper." by Mr. George W. Cable. He said: "Our subject contains two very important nouns, woman and newspaper. I suppose both may be said to have come to stay.

The newspaper has changed enormously during its short history. One of the most remarka-ble characteristics of the earlier newspapers is

mechanism proved a completion, the proved competition, the Fletcher game and the proved competition of the provided competition of the proved compet

PHELAN REFUTES GILLIES.

THE EX-DOCK COMMISSIONER CALLS HIM BLACKMAILER.

He Says the Contractor's Charges Against
Him Are Not Only Palse, but that Gillies
Tried by Threats to Get Him to Receive
a Just Pine for Violated Contract. James J. Phelan, former Dock Commissioner.

lenies very emphatically the charges madagainst him on Friday byfore the Commissioner of Accounts by John Gillies, a Brooklyn contractor. Gillies got a contract to rebuild Pier 14, North River, on Dec. 10, 1890, the contract rice of which was \$67,375. He was late in finshing the work, and was fined \$3,450 for taking sixty-nine days longer than the time in which he had agreed to finish the work. At the dock investigation on Friday Gillies said that Com-missioner Pheian had offered to "fix" the fine up for a consideration, a proposition Mr. Gillies said he refused to listen to. Mr. Phelan said

Gillies is a man-to put it very charitably that is demented. He is a crank and unworthy of belief. He never did a straight job in his life and whatever jobs he did do for the Dock Department, he took at such low prices that it was impossible for honest contractors to com-pete with him. He hired poor men and skinned his work in every conceivable way. The fact is, he cost the city every time double for inspection.

"From other contractors I knew about him before I went into the department. I knew he was a bough citizen, and was therefore year. was a tough citizen, and was, therefore, very careful in all my dealings with him. When I first went into the department he came to me and said that he was a Tammany man and that George W. Green, the chief engineer, was a black Republican and pounded and discriminated against Tammany contractors. He said that Green had said to him that Mayor Grant had appointed in me a Tammany rumseller and liquor dealer, and told me that Green was down on me. I learned about that time that Gillies was engaged in filling a contract, and the engineers had been having trouble with him. I at once divined the cause of his solicitude for me and made up my

in filling a contract, and the engineers had been having trouble with him. I at once divined the cause of his solicitude for me and made up my mind that he was trying to gain my sympathy to take part against the chief engineer. He also slandered Mesars, Cram and Prest, who were in the Lock Board, stating that they allowed the engineer to have his own way and oppress parties. He cired the alleged fact that they shad allowed a vessel to the un at a pier, thereby atopping work, and intimated that somebody, meaning the former Board, had teceived money for it.

"When Gillies's contract on Pier 14 was finished in December, 1891; instead of the middle of July, Mr. Green, the chief engineer, made a report to the Board which was thoroughly discussed. It was referred to me to ascertain certain facts and report back to the Board, as I had no power to act alone. He learned of it and sent people to ask me to report favorably. Then he sent a general denial of Green's report. I asked him to call and explain the denial. He called, but when he found that I had a stenographer in the room to take down the conversation he left without doing any business. The Board confirmed the engineer's report.

"During the Leaow tovestigation a friend told me that he had been approached by Gillies, who asked him to see if I could not recall the report from the Board and have it fixed up. If I couldn't, he would go before the committee and charge me with having extorted money from him. This I reported at once to my colleagues, Messrs, Gram and White, and wadiccided to let him go a head and do his worst, as It was clearly an attempt at blackmail. That is the last I heard of him until I read his testimony in the papers to-day.

"I think," added Mr. Phelan, "that it is a queer state of affairs for the Commissioners of Accounts to go are und and get such people to attack reputable men whose only fault was that they protected the city from the attacks of rascally contractors, lit is alleged that they have on their pay rolls many discharged employees

The second secon

mailed for collection on Haverstrom's route had never reached their destination. When arrested several opened letters were found in his possession. They contained checks and bills for about \$150. for about \$150.

Haverstrom made a full confession of his guilt. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and held in \$2,500 half to awaifthe action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Acting Captala Young as a Chinese Medi-

Ksu Na! Kwang, the Chinese Consul, was again at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and conferred with Acting Chief Conlin about the trouble between the rival organiza-tions of Chinamen in Chinatown. Acting Cap-tain Young of the Elizabeth street station was called into the conference, and he will try to settle the differences between the Chinamen.

~ ~~~~~ Beware of Colds now. Pneumonia is raging.

Cure of

Colds

THE NASHFILLE AND WILMINGTON SLIDE FROM THE SAME WAYS. we New Gusboats for Uncle Sam's Pleas Best Into the Water at Newport News-The Care Necessary for the Launching'

NEWFORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 19,-The launch of the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington to-day was made the occasion of an unusual naval demonstration. Admiral Bunce assembled the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads opposite the ship yard, and Secretary Herbert with a distinguished party came from Wash-ington by special steamer to participate. The event was remarkable as the first instance on record of two war ships being launched on the same day from a single set of ways. The vessels had been constructed one ahead of the other, "tandem" fashion, upon a continuous decline, the Nashville nearer the water with her bow a few feet from the Wilmington, both ves-

SHIPS LAUNCHED TANDEM.

reis taking the water stern foremost. This arrangement was due to the fact that the works of the contractors had been installed for the erection of ships of the largest size, the building slips being of sufficient length to ac-commodate a 500 foot vessel. The combined ength of the Nashville and Wilmington is only 485 feet 314 inches. Not only was ample space available for both ships, but it was also possible o deliver in position all the material used in their construction by a single crane which travelled alongside on a track eighty feet above the ground. This crane, with a lifting capacity of 50,000 pounds at the end of its 125 foot arm, also served an adjoining similar alip, from which the steamer Newport News was recently also served an adjoining similar slip, from which the steamer Newport News was recently launched, and upon which now stands a partly finished steamer of the Plant line.

At 9:48 o'clock the Nashville started, while Miss Emma Thompson of Tennessee's capital christened her with champagne. Seventeen seconds later, amid the din of steamer whisties and abouts of the crowd, drowning the national airs played by the artillery band from Fortress Monroe, the ship floated in deep water.

The Nashville had to travel only 250 feet before floating freely, but the Wilmington's stern post had 280 to slide before reaching the water, and 175 yards altogether before ahe was fully floated, the constructors having estimated that in this descent she would attain a velocity of eleven knots per hour, which is very nearly equal to her very best steaming speed.

On this account special precautions had been taken in the construction of her supporting cradle to obviate any derangement while in motion. Under the Nashville, the sliding ways were 157 feet long, 19 inches broad, and 15 inches thick. Under the Wilmington, the thickness remaining the same, the breadth was increased to 254 inches, and the length to 17d feet. The Nashville's cradle having scraped moss of the tailow from the part of the ways over which it moved, a delay of more than an hour was required in order that additional labricane could be applied to expedite the Wilmington's passare and the shore and keel blocks had also to be removed.

Finally, at 11:10 o'clock, Miss Anne Gray,

was required in order that additional fuoricans could be applied to expedite the Wilmington's passage and the shore and keel blocks had also to be removed.

Finally, at 11:10 o'clock, Miss Anne Gray, Senator Gray's daughter, received the signal that the ship was beginning to move, and she swung the champagne bottle, christening the Wilmington. With rapidly accelerating velocity the ship moved seaward with salutes like those which had greeted the Nashville, and in forty-eight seconds completed her journey.

The two new additions to the navy were then towed past Admiral Bunce's freet and moored at the decks where their machinery will be put in. All the officers of the squadron came ashore immediately after a salute of seventeen guns had been fired in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, At the dinner which followed the launch the Rev. Mackay Smith of Washington responded to the toast "The President." Secretary Herbert, in responding to the toast "The American Navy," reviewed the great achievement of its more prominent representatives, paid high tribute to the sailor boys, thanked the Newport News Shipbulleding Company for the good work it has already turned out toward the establishment of the new navy.

Congressman Washington of Tennessee delivered an impromptu address in response to the toast "Nashville." Mayor Jeffreys of Wilmington, Jel., responded feelingly to the toast "Wilmington, and Washington were taken out to the different vessels of the squadron, where they were entertained by the respective officers. Several impromptu danced were given on the vessels decks.

Escretary Herbert has ordered the North Atlantic squadron to see on Monday next for a week's target practice.

A number of the men in the Cigarette Makers' Assembly, a Knight of Labor organization, are trying, it is said, to organize a new union which shall refuse membership to women and girls, and so start a movement to crowd them out of the trade. These men say that the girls keep wages down, and that therefore they ought to be crowded out. Not all of the men in the assem-bir are in sympathy with the movement and some of them denounce it as selfish and iliberal.

The girls in the assembly are very indigment, and will start a counter movement. One of them said yesterday:

"It is the most cowardly idea I ever heard of. The women have as good a right to exist as the men have, and they can't crowd us cut of the trade."